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**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1957**



**J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**With the compliments of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

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BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE
BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.

J.W. Hall, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. Donovan, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERTIFICATE FOR INSPECTION
OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Public Health Inspectors

A.J. Blaylock, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

L.R. Knowles, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical

Miss V.R. Bakewell.

R E P O R T

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1957 of the general conditions, health and vital statistics of the Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District.

The Report is in conformity with suggestions made by the Ministry of Health and also incorporates a section compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Medical science is at pains to emphasise the unity of mind and body. This is not a new concept: Plato appreciated the psychosomatic approach in medicine and Christian teaching has always demonstrated this unity.

There is an increasing awareness that fear, anxiety and emotional upset can play a causative role in bodily disease. The psychosomatic diseases comprise all those conditions where the causal factor is the breakdown or lack of adaptation by the patient to some environmental disharmony.

Such diseases include some of the hypertensive conditions, skin conditions, rheumatism, obesity and indeed in a vast number of conditions the direct relationship between mind and body can be demonstrated. Medicine must obliterate its physical and psychological subdivisions and the patient treated as a whole and as an individual and not as a specimen of a particular disease. The ophthalmoscope, the proctoscope and the vaginal speculum are not to be considered as the ultimate instruments of diagnosis but rather are the findings they reveal to be assessed with regard to the personality and emotions of the patient and a diagnosis then made.

To the Doctor patients present themselves complaining of a variety of symptoms -- headache, backache, abdominal pain, insomnia, constipation and a host of skin conditions.

If amply time can be given the patient may reveal the true nature of the symptoms by relating them to specific times and incidents previously thought to be of no consequence. It is not an easy technique to get the patient to unburden his or her worries so as to reveal the innate cause of the condition but in so many cases discussion can be more beneficial than drugs.

There is a tendency in the press and by television to make the art of medicine appear facile. While the fostering of an interest in health is of immense value the portrayal and simplification of the skill of the physician and the surgeon is not to be indiscriminately encouraged. Conditions are not lightly to be diagnosed as psychosomatic. The diagnosis of a psychosomatic condition is a positive diagnosis and not one arrived at by exclusion. Because no demonstratable factor can account for an abdominal pain the symptom is not to be diagnosed outright as due to anxiety, remorse or unhappiness. Anxiety and organic disease can exist independently or in conjunction. Anxiety may cause organic disease; organic disease can justifiably cause anxiety; and anxiety may be present in addition to an entirely unrelated organic condition. To arrive at a true diagnosis and to unravel such a complication of factors requires all the art and skill of the physician.

The problem of the psychosomatic approach in medicine is enormous. It is not possible to state the percentage of patients suffering not from "organic" illness but from "psychoneuroses" but it is undoubtedly considerable. The concern of preventive medicine is to emphasise the relation between organic diseases and the "stresses" of life. High blood pressure, rheumatic and arthritic conditions, skin lesions and the allergic diseases are all among the many conditions that can be caused and influenced by emotional stresses and anxieties.

It is difficult to define stress in the concept of causative of disease. There has always been stress in living -- fear of aggression, the rigorism of famine, the unhappiness of the infectious diseases, and the anxieties

of economic disaster were ever present in previous generations. Today these more primitive factors do not apply so forcibly in our lives. How then to account for the increasing incidence of cardio-vascular disasters -- especially amongst those holding executive and professional positions -- and the mental ill-health so prevalent in all sections of society? May it not be due to a sub-division of stress namely that of tension.

With regard to the cardio-vascular disasters the tension of modern life is a telling factor. Being keyed for constant combat exerts a pressor effect on the arterioles and a permanent rise in diastolic pressure results over a course of time. To safeguard ourselves against the pressor effects of emotion does not imply that all stimulus must be avoided. It has been shown that if the rewards are commensurate with the effort, frustration is minimised. Continual frustration can be as deadly as the tension of constant combat, and this may account for the widespread incidence of mental ill-health. It is frustration that results in eventual breakdown. The misery and dejection of Pavlov's dog was the result of continued frustration. Pavlov made a great contribution to the investigation of psychosomatic disease and his discoveries have a far reaching application in the understanding and treatment of the stresses and demands of modern life.

The tentacled grip of tobaccoism has not lessened appreciably during the past year. It is true that the wiser minds of the population have given up smoking but the overall consumption of tobacco has not fallen. For adults the position is clear -- smoking, especially cigarette smoking, carries a definite risk of lung cancer. The relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer is a direct one, the greater the addiction the greater the risk. If an adult has weighed the pleasure he derives, and the responsibility he owes to his family with the risk smoking entails and decides that he is justified in continuing to smoke then he is at full liberty to do so. It is of course, comparable in

wisdom to a man of forty five years of age competing in a 220 yards race. He, too, is at full liberty to do so if he wishes. For youth, however, everything possible should be done to discourage those in their teens from starting to smoke.

Of the infectious diseases the outstanding feature of the year was the epidemic of influenza -- the much reported Asian 'flu.

In the present century there have been two previous widespread epidemics of influenza. In 1918-1919 came a devastating epidemic in three waves which was characterised by a high mortality rate in the young adult age group. In 1933 there was another influenza epidemic though this was of a milder nature.

The epidemic of this year apparently began in February in South West China and soon spread over all China. The strain was distinct from earlier strains and so the population had little or no resistance to it. From China the epidemic spread to Malaya, India, Asia, then to the Middle East and to Europe and was evident in England in September and October. The clinical features were a sudden onset of severe headache and aching muscles with sometimes a mild sore throat. Diagnosis was in many cases complicated by a resemblance to other conditions. Unfortunately severe complications were present in many cases and broncho-pneumonia and lobar pneumonia occurred quite commonly. During the year 31 cases of pneumonia were notified as compared with 11 cases in 1956 and there were 16 deaths from pneumonia as against 9 deaths in 1956. This was the highest number of deaths from pneumonia in any year since penicillin became available. Happily there were no deaths among children.

There was one death from poliomyelitis, an adult male.

The problem of the effects of radio-activity will be of prime concern within the next few decades and a

great deal of investigation and study in this subject is necessary. Briefly the problem is arising because of three factors. Radiation from natural sources is ever present and the amount of radiation remained constant till around 1895. From that date the amount of radiation began to increase due to X-rays and other medical and research sources. The year 1945 saw the destruction of Hiroshima by an atomic explosion and further radio active substances by fallout from subsequent atomic explosions have been added to the atmosphere. The increasing contribution of radiation from atomic plant and the application of atomic energy in industry makes it imperative that a close study of the problems ranging before us be undertaken by all concerned with preventive medicine.

The work of the Public Health Department is not concerned solely with dull, tedious technicalities as this Report laboriously relates. Preventive medicine entails the understanding of human problems and the relationship of the individual to his environment and to society. A great deal of time is devoted to the care of old people, to the personal and medical problems concerned with applications for rehousing, to the investigation of child neglect, accidents in the home and on the road, and to a large number of matters, petty perhaps to the administrative eye but weighty to the individual involved. Human problems must not be set aside by the boggled administrative emphasis that is creeping into Public Health and which is having a crippling effect upon this branch of medicine. All too often the fear of creating a precedent is considered of more importance than the solving of a problem.

It is pleasing to record that there has not been cause to enforce Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, in which powers are given for compulsory institutional care for old people.

My thanks are due to all the members of the Public Health Department who have carried out their duties with their usual efficiency and keenness and have been most

helpful in every way. The Staff has been greatly taxed by an increase of work due to the growth in the population, the slum clearance programme and the increase in legislation. So great has been the increase in work that additional staff has become necessary. It is, however, difficult to interest candidates of the right calibre in Public Health appointments. This is not surprising as anyone accepting an appointment in Public Health today is obliged to hold certain academic qualifications, to have a great zest and love for his work and to enjoy a sizeable private income. If either of the latter two essentials is lacking life will be barely tolerable, if both are lacking life will be impossible.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area - acres	54,804
Resident Population	51,450
Number of Houses inhabited at the end of 1957	16,608
Rateable Value	£533,851
Sum represented by penny rate	£2,110. 9. 8d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population - Census 1931	30,862
Population - National Registration 1939	41,599
Population - Census 1951	47,376
Population - (Estimated from Birth and Death Rates)	51,450

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS	M.	F.	TOTAL	1956
Legitimate	430	396	826	785
Illegitimate	9	15	24	25
	439	411	850	810

	1957	1956
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.52	15.95
England and Wales	16.1	15.6

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	TOTAL	1956
Legitimate	10	7	17	16
Illegitimate	-	1	1	1
	10	8	18	17

	1957	1956
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.5	20.5
England and Wales	22.4	23.0

<u>DEATHS</u>	M.	F.	TOTAL	1956
All causes and ages	256	236	492	525

	1957	1956
Rate per 1,000 population	9.56	10.39
England and Wales	11.5	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	M.	F.	TOTAL	1956
Legitimate	10	5	15	16
Illegitimate	-	2	2	-
	10	7	17	16

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	1957	1956
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.16	20.38
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83.3	-
Total deaths per 1,000 live births	20.0	19.75
Total deaths per 1,000 live births in England and Wales	23.0	23.8

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age.

	M.	F.	1957	1956
Legitimate	8	3	11	9
Illegitimate	-	2	2	-
	---	---	---	---
	8	5	13	9
	---	---	---	---

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age

	1957	1956
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate live births	13.3	11.46
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83.3	-
Total Deaths per 1,000 live births	16.5	11.1

Deaths From All Causes

	M.	F.	Tot.	1956
1. Tuberculosis Respiratory	3	-	3	6
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	1
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1	2

	M.	F.	Tot. 1956	
10. Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	5	6	11	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	3	11	16
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	11	11	10
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5	2
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	34	18	52	41
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	5
16. Diabetes	-	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	40	53	93	93
18. Coronary disease, angina	52	21	73	93
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	2	11	15
20. Other Heart Disease	23	47	70	75
21. Other circulatory disease	13	14	27	25
22. Influenza	2	4	6	4
23. Pneumonia	11	5	16	9
24. Bronchitis	15	7	22	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3	10
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	16	29	41
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	7	2	9	7
34. All other accidents	6	11	17	14
35. Suicide	2	2	4	5
36. Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-
	256	236	492	525

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

General

The total number of each disease notified was as follows:-

Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	40
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	119
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	862
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	31
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	22

The following tables classify these notifications (excluding tuberculosis) according to age groups:-

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED

Age Periods

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	Age Un Known	Total
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	4	5	23	3	1	-	-	40
Whooping Cough	7	13	9	21	11	54	2	1	1	-	119
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5
Measles	16	59	72	112	95	484	19	3	-	2	862
Dysentery	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	8

	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-	Age Un Known	Tot.	Deaths
Pneumonia	2	2	6	9	10	2	31	16
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	2	-	4	1	-	7	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1957 the following cases and deaths from tuberculosis were notified:-

NEW CASES

DEATHS

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
45-	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
65-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the number of children who were immunised during the period 1st. January - 31st. December, 1957:-

Age at	Under										
31.12.57.	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i.e. born in year	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47
Primary											
Immunisations	75	420	35	10	4	5	1	-	1	-	-
Booster Injections	-	-	-	-	41	248	33	3	6	-	1

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLY

The water supply position is very satisfactory and the only remaining parishes without a supply are at Barkby Thorpe and Ulverscroft.

Only 401 of the 16,608 houses in the district are without a main water supply.

SEWERAGE

The Ministry has given consent to proceed with the scheme for resewering Cossington together with improvements to the Rothley Sewage farm.

A scheme for the village of Hoton has been submitted to the Ministry.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A good cleansing service has been maintained throughout the year.

PAIL CLOSETS

A weekly collection of pail closets has continued. At the end of the year there were 1,112 pails being collected 56 fewer than last year. It is pleasing to note that it has been possible to terminate the collection in Newtown Linford.

The detailed information for each parish is as follows:-

	No. of Houses with a main water supply	No. of Houses without a main water supply.	No. of Pails in each Parish.
Anstey	1250	9	88
Barkby	115	18	28
Barkby Thorpe	2	16	13
Barrow-upon-Soar	940	12	67
Beeby	26	2	13
Birstall	2490	-	-
Burton on the Wolds	80	10	15
Cossington	119	8	41
Cotes	7	4	7
Croxton South	47	12	36

	No. of Houses with a main water supply.	No. of Houses without a main water supply.	No. of Pails in each Parish.
Hoton	61	9	32
Mountsorrel	1280	7	74
Newtown Linford	320	16	-
Prestwold	15	4	11
Queniborough	448	9	65
Quorndon	1078	15	24
Ratcliffe on the Wreake	39	12	19
Rearsby	205	11	53
Rothley	940	16	41
Seagrave	86	20	85
Sileby	1454	9	62
Swithland	45	10	14
Syston	1880	9	62
Thrussington	122	28	66
Thurcaston	710	12	20
Thurmaston	1522	16	18
Ulverscroft	-	48	14
Walton on the Wolds	68	16	38
Wanlip	27	3	14
Woodhouse	570	26	23
Wymeswold	261	14	90
	-----	----	-----
	16,207	401	1,112
	-----	----	-----

NEW HOUSES

The building of houses by the Council and private enterprise continued at a steady rate.

	Completed	In Course of Erection
Council Houses	150	45
Private Enterprise	601	372

LABORATORY SPECIMENS

Nature of Specimen				Number Examined
Throat and Nose Swabs	...	...	...	590
Faeces and Urine	...	...	...	92
Bloods	...	...	...	12
Sputa	...	...	...	214
V. & C. Swabs	...	...	...	-
Waters	...	...	...	24
Milks	...	...	...	24
Ice Creams	...	...	...	65
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	53

				1,017

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING

Further steps toward the abolition of insanitary and obsolete houses were taken by the imposition of 46 Demolition Orders, 4 Closing Orders and 4 Undertakings not to relet. Reconditioning schemes for 7 houses were accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders.

Confirmation was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of Clearance Orders for 13 houses in Market Place, Mountsorrel and 8 houses in Cropston Road, Anstey.

There may be regrets at the passing of the houses in Market Place, Mountsorrel (dated 1617 and 1705) which are monuments of a bygone age, but as living accommodation these houses had outlived their useful life and were only providing very inferior substandard accommodation.

Ancient monuments are not usually the best places to raise families.

38 houses were demolished during the year.

The Council continued their policy of giving Improvement Grants to rescue old houses from decay, and the Engineer and Surveyor dealt with 35 applications 31 of which were approved for grants.

The Rent Act came into operation for the purpose of allowing increases in rents as a means to enabling landlords to keep their houses in repair.

A criticism of this legislation has been the complicated system of forms, nearly one for each letter of the alphabet, to be completed by tenants, landlords and local authorities when dealing with Certificates of Disrepairs.

50 applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair and all were granted.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

1. (A) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 710
- (B) Number of Inspections made for the purpose 1,406
2. (A) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932. 70
- (B) Number of Inspections made for the purpose 116
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. 212

CLEARANCE AREAS

(Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

	<u>Number of Dwelling Houses Demolished in the Period.</u>		<u>No. of Persons Displaced.</u>
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses	
1. Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	Nil	Nil	24
2. Land coloured grey	Nil	Nil	Nil

Houses not included in Clearance Areas

Houses Demolished or Closed in the Period

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>No. of Persons Displaced</u>
1. <u>Housing Act, 1936</u>		
(A) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	38	69
(B) Closed in Pursuance of an Undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force.	4	8
(C) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	-	-
2. <u>Housing Act, 1949</u>		
Closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2)	-	-
3. <u>Local Government (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1953.</u>		
Closed as a result of Closing Orders under Section 10 (1) and 11 (2)	-	-

REPAIRS IN THE PERIOD

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1. Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under Housing or Public Health Acts.	159
2. Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - houses in which defects were remedied:-	

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
(A) By Owners	7
(B) By Local Authority in default of owners.	-
3. <u>Housing Act, 1936, Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16:-</u>	
(A) By Owners	1
(B) By Local Authority in default of Owners	-
4. <u>Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954</u>	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders Revoked (Section 5)	-
5. <u>Unfit Houses in Temporary Use</u>	
(Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)	
Position at end of period	Nil
6. <u>Purchases of Houses by Agreement</u>	
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, Purchases in the Period.	Nil
7. <u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding</u>	
There was 1 case of statutory overcrowding recorded.	

INSPECTION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The District is within the "Specified Area" and all milk sold is either heat treated or Tuberculin Tested.

From bulk supplies 15 samples were taken for biological examination and 2 samples were found to be infected with Br. Abortus.

All milk from one herd was heat treated and the infected cow rejected from the other herd. 31 samples from individual cows were taken during the investigations.

13 samples of T.T. and 2 samples of pasteurised milk satisfied the test for cleanliness.

MILK LICENCES

Licences for the sale of designated milk were issued as follows:-

	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised
Dealers Licences	10	22	14
Supplementary Licences	2	3	4

One pasteurising plant is licensed by the County Council.

There are 22 registered dairies and 1 distributor in the district. There were 3 contraventions of the regulations which were dealt with by informal action.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 14 licensed private slaughterhouses and one knackers yard in the district. A knackers yard at Syston has gone out of use.

5,954 animals were slaughtered during the year at private slaughterhouses 1,730 visits were made. There was 100% meat inspection.

What of the future of slaughterhouses and meat inspection?

Representatives of the Council have attended Conferences called by the Leicester City Council and Melton U.D.C. to hear the proposals of these two authorities to establish abattoirs in their districts.

The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food published draft regulations for slaughterhouses which were circulated to the butchers.

Whether the future policy is to be the retention of some of the private slaughterhouses which can be brought up to a good standard, reinforced by abattoirs in other districts, the question of a good meat inspection service as well as good premises is of primary importance. The solution to good inspection appears to depend on legislation controlling the hours of slaughter and allowing for local variations.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	758	53	20	4,031	1,092
Number Inspected	758	53	20	4,031	1,092
<u>All Diseases</u> <u>Except</u> <u>Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole Carcases Condemned	-	-	-	-	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	220	11	7	44	40

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	29	30	5	1	4
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	76	5	-	-	33
Percentage of the number inspected with tuberculosis	2	10	-	-	3
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

All condemned meat is covered with a green dye and small quantities destroyed by burning or burying. Larger quantities are sent to the knackers yards.

Unfit meat was as follows:-

- 2 Bovines
- 66 Bovine Livers
- 91 Part Bovine Livers
- 43 Bovine Lungs
- 4 Bovine Pleuras
- 1 Bovine Kidney
- 23 Bovine Heads
- 12 Bovine Mesenteries
- 1 Bovine Heart
- 10 lbs. Veal
- 9 Pigs
- 7 Pigs' Livers
- 3 Pigs' Kidneys
- 3 Pigs' Lungs
- 20 Pigs' Heads
- 9 Pigs' Mesenteries
- 3 Pigs' Plucks
- 40 Sheep's Livers
- 4 Sheep's Lungs
- 1 Sheep's Pluck

ICE CREAM

There are 136 premises registered for the sale of ice cream and 2 manufacturers produce small quantities by the cold mix method. The conditions under which ice cream is sold are satisfactory and there has been an improvement in the equipment in vans.

Two products were unsatisfactory for a period and eventually showed an improvement. A number of unsatisfactory samples shown below are from the two sources and the average number of good samples may be misleading.

Number of Ice Cream Samples taken	56
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

These were graded as follows:-

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Grades 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory.

7 Ice Lollies were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

There has been a steady improvement in standards of hygiene on food premises and an awareness of the necessity of storing and delivering food in a hygienic as well as saleable condition.

The public are also food hygiene conscious and this attitude greatly reinforces the efforts of the Public Health Department.

Summary action was successfully taken against a firm for selling bread which was not of the nature and quality demanded. The bread contained what appeared to be a lozenge. A fine of £5 and costs was imposed.

The Food Premises are as follows (Chief Trades):-

Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Confectioners (Cakes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Confectioners (Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Fish and Chips (and Wet Fish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Registered Premises

Preserved Food and Sausage Manufacturers	...	...	28
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	...	...	2
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	136
Number of Food Premises Inspected	...	...	301
Number of Inspections	...	...	669
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	48
Number of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	80
Number of Informal Notices outstanding 31st December,			
	1957	..	11

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Council has delegated powers under the Act, in respect of the enforcement of sanitary conveniences, temperature, ventilation, washing facilities, lighting and facilities for taking meals.

83 inspections were made under the Act. Two contraventions were rectified after informal action by the Officers.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The first fruits of the Clean Air legislation arrived with the dawn of the new year. These were, the giving of prior notice to the Council before the installation of new furnaces, submission of plans for factory chimneys and power to make Smoke Control Areas.

While the Council have not proceeded with the making of Smoke Control Areas, they have recommended that new houses be fitted with appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel.

Implementation of other parts of the Act followed in 1958.

This legislation has long been awaited and while it will not clear the air overnight it is a positive step towards the completion of the triumvirate "Clean Water," "Clean Food," "Clean Air."

RODENT CONTROL

There were no serious infestations of rats in the district.

All complaints from private householders and occupiers of other premises were attended to, usually within twenty four hours.

The refuse tips and sewage farms were regularly inspected and the sewers treated twice during the year.

A full time rat catcher is employed and he is provided with a motor cycle.

CAMPING SITES

There has been an increase in the number of caravans to 358. Most caravans are used as permanent houses and consequently a good standard of sanitation is necessary.

On licensed sites the conditions have been satisfactory.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

1) Number of Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Inspections	..	...	...	...	...	9
2) Number of premises registered under the Rag Flock Act						1
Number of inspections	..	...	...	...	...	2
Number of contraventions of Heating Appliances (Fireguard Regulations)					...	Nil

4) There are no Canal Boats registered in the district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of Factories on register etc.	240
Number of other premises	69
Number of inspections	197
Number of contraventions of this Act	10
Number of defects referred by H.M. Inspector	3
Number of outworkers (wearing apparel)	94

FIRE ESCAPE CERTIFICATES

Certificates as to adequacy of Means of Escape in case of Fire (section 34) were issued in respect of 5 factories.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<u>Preliminary</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st. January ...	40	2
Issued during year ...	150	59
Complied with during year ...	159	40
Statutory action necessary ...	10	21
Outstanding 31st. December ...	31	5

<u>Statutory</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st. January ...	15	-
Issued during year ...	10	21
Complied with during year ...	8	16
Outstanding 31st. December ...	17	5

INSPECTIONS MADE

	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Animal Keeping	49
Bakehouses	11
Dairies	26
Drainage Works	1036
Dwelling Houses (All Purposes)	1785
Food Premises	669
Offensive Trades	7
Refuse Collection and Disposal	56
Rodent Control	51
Schools	21
Shops	83
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection ..	1730
Smoke Observations	57
Tents, Vans, Sheds etc	449
Verminous and Dirty Premises	14
Water Supplies	85
Workshops, Outworkers etc.	197
Other Inspections	578
TOTAL	7004

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

J.W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

